British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

Nothing has transpired, since our last publication, in any way to diminish the sanguine hope to which the arrival of Mr. Hood has given rise. On the contrary, from the continued fall of specie and advance in produce, the belief in a speedy settlement would seem to gain strength daily. The following letter from Lcrd Aberdeen explains the nature of the mission with which Mr. Hood comes charged :—

[*Translated from the Gaceta.*]

To H. E. Señor Arana, &c., &c.

Sir,—

The Queen my sovereign being sincerely desirous of removing every cause of misunderstanding between her Government and the Government of the Argentine Confederation, and of restoring the relations of the two countries to their customary footing of friendship and cordiality, has been pleased to direct Thos. S. Hood, Esq., who for several years discharged the office of H. M's Consul General at Montevideo, to set out immediately for Buenos Ayres for the purpose of communicating with Y. E. and the Argentine Government.

Mr. Hood is charged to transmit confidentially to Y. E. certain propositions on the part of Great Britain and France, founded in a great measure on those communicated to the two powers on the 26th of October, 1845, by the Government of Buenos Ayres, with a view to the arrangement of the difficulties existing in the Rio de la Plata. I trust that the propositions which Mr. Hood will make known to Y. E.. and which are dictated by the most anxious desire of putting an end to a state of things highly injurious to the interests of all parties, will appear acceptable to the Government of Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Hood is likewise bearer of similar propositions from the French Government, which he will deliver to Y. E.

From the throrough knowledge Mr. Hood possesses of every thing relating to the interests of the two countries, I trust that the choice that has been made of him for this service will be agreeable to the Government of Buenos Ayres. I request that Y. E. will receive him in a favourable manner, and give entire credit to whatever he may communicate to you on the part of the British Government.

I flatter myself that the Government of the Argentine Confederation will recognise in the step thus taken by the Governments of Great Britain and France the strongest evidence of their anxiety to cultivate a good and friendly understanding with the Confederation.

I have the honour to be with the highest consideration,

Sir, Your Excellency's
most obedient humble servant

ABERDEEN.

The Montevideo newspapers are quite puzzled to account for Mr. Hood's mission. The loan-jobbers are completely stupified, and business of every kind is entirely at a stand.

A few day previous to the news of Mr. Hood's arrival having reached Montevideo, Rivera had been summoned there, under the pretence of his presence being required at a festivity, and to concert measures to prosecute the war, and the *Firebrand* steamer had been dispatched to bring him down. The truth is, however, that Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudi have at last found out, from the indiscriminate sacking of all the towns along the coast, and the other atrocities committed by Rivera, that he is not an apt tool to keep up the delusion of a mission of "civilization and humanity."

It was certainly high time that the "peace-makers," should conceive a doubt as to the propriety of their course, after 5,000 human lives have been immolated, and such enormities as those related in another column have been perpetrated with frightful frequency ever since the rekindling of a war that had ceased, was, in an evil hour, resolved upon.

On the 7th inst. Mr. Brent had an audience of the minister of foreign affairs for the purpose of delivering his letter of recal, and immediately after Mr Harris presented his credentials as Chargé d'Affairs of the U. S. The latter gentlemen deiivered on this occasion the following speech :—

»I now have the honor to present to Your Excellency the original credentials, of which, a few days since, I sent you a copy. You will permit me to express the sincere gratification which I feel in being accredited as the representative of the Government of the United States near that of the Argentine Confederation. I avail myself of the oppertunity, also, to assure Your Excellency of the deep interest and sympathy which are felt by the President and people of the United States, in all that concerns the peace, the welfare, and the happiness of this Republic. The citizens of the United States have at all times viewed with the liviliest solicitude the heroic struggles of the people of the southern portion of the American continent to improve their political condition; and their patriotic efforts to adopt those forms of government which, as they result from the will of the people, must necessarily tend to their security and happiness. And, towards none, has that solicitude been greater or more sincere than towards the people of those states that constitute the Argentine Confederation. And whilst it is the wise and settled policy of my Government to abstain from interfering in the affairs of others, yet it has viewed with great regret those difficulties and embarrasments which now exist, and which have tended so much to retard the advancement and prosperity of this Government and people.

»In advancing these sentiments, I give expression to the feelings and wishes of the President, and of my countrymen generally. Under the auspices of his Excellency your present most distinguished Governor, they can but hope for a speedy and successful termination of present embarrassments, and the most secure and prosperous condition of things for the future. Indeed, the events of the last few days, warrant the belief, that such an arrangement, will speedily be made—an arrangement by which the honor, the rights, and the peace of this Republic will be equally secured. In such an event I shall with my government, most heartily rejoice.

»Allow me to add, that whilst officially residing near this government, it will be my constant endeavour, by the employment of all proper means, to draw, if possible, still closer those cords of sympathy and kind feeling, which now so happily exist between the constituted authorities and the citizens of the two Republics.»

The following is a summary of the details of the late attempt upon the life of the King of the French.

It was about 5 o'clock P M. that the King was returning from a long ride in the forest of Fontainbleau, when on passing a place called the Tuisanderie, and on emerging into the highway, two musket shots were fired by a man stationed on a wall in the park d'Aour. At the first shot two balls cut the fringes and lodged in the roof of the carriage ; the ball fired at the second shot grazed the King's head. His Majesty was sitting on the first bench with Count de Montalivet, whom he had told to draw near ; on the second bench sat the Queen and the Princess de Salerne ; on the third Madame Adelaide, the young Prince Philip and the Duchess de Nemours ; on the fourth the Prince of Salerne. There was an interval of two or three seconds between the first and second shot. At the first the King addressing the Queen said "Do not fear, I have received no hurt ;" whilst speaking the second was fired, and the horses stopped, whereupon he added with calmness—"On to the Palace, go on." The Queen was greatly affected, and trembling picked up the wadding of one of the barrels which had fallen between the King and the Count de Montalivet.

On hearing the second shot Mr. Millet, an equery, who was riding close to the carriage approached the wall at the place whence the shots had been fired, and rising on his horse climbed upon it, and jumped into the park in pursuit of the assassin. The officers of the 1st Regiment of Hussars started off at the same time at full gallop, and not being able to penetrate the thicket, cut a passage through. Millet after running a few seconds overtook ihe assassin, who, pointing his gun, said "If you advance you are a dead man," but Millet courageously rushed forward and caught him by the arm. The officers immediately came up and surrounded him. He gave his name, and had the audacity to express his regret at having missed the King.

The assassin's name is Lecomte ; he is a large man, dark complexioned, wears black mustachios, and his countenance tells him to be a daring and resolute character ; he is 48 years of age ; his face was at the time covered with a silk handkerchief. On being taken he was immediately recognised by the servants of the King's household ; he repeated his name a second time, and added "I was too hasty." Both shots were well aimed, and according to eye witnesses the King would have been killed if the carriage had been in the middle of the road, but fortunately it had skirted the wall, and thus defeated the designs of the assassin.

The news of this attempt spread through the city like wildfire, the irritated populace surrounded the Palace, and the officers of the 1st Regiment of Hussars were obliged to exert all their firmness and prudence to preserve the assassin from the punishment which the indignation of the public was ready to inflict.

The offender had entered the army as a private soldier in 1822 and having distinguished himself by his valour, was made a sub-officer, and subsequently an officer in Spain in 1823. He afterwards entered the Garde Royale in which he was a sub-officer. In 1829 he entered the service of the house of Orleans, and finally obtained the post of head keeper of the Royal forests from which he was expelled eighteen months ago for bad conduct. It is supposed that a spirit of revenge had urged him to the deed. The King has had a miraculous escape, Lecomte being considered an unerring marksman at a deer at a distance of 150 paces, whereas he now missed the King without injuring any other person in the carriage at 12 paces' distance.

This is the sixth attempt that has been made on the life of Louis Philippe. As soon as confirmation of the inielligence was received in this city, General Rosas, notwithstanding the state of the relations between France and the Confederation, hastened to address, in his private capacity, the following letter of congratulation to H. M.

Buenos Ayres, June 30, 1846.

General Juan Manuel de Rosas—

To H. M. Luis Philippe, King of the French.

The lively interest with which I am animated for the preservation of your Majesty's precious life and of your Royal Family, induces me to offer your Majesty my most cordial congratulations on the happy escape, through a fresh and visible interposition of

(*See last page.*)

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

July 4.—*Wind E.N.E.*
No arrivals or sailings.
July 5.—*Wind S.S.E.*
No arrivals or sailings.
July 6.—*Wind N.N.W.*
No arrivals or sailings.
July 7.—*Wind N., in the afternoon changed to N.N.E.*
No arrivals or sailings.
July 8.—*Wind N., opposite coast visible.*
Arrived, French brig of war Pandour, 16 guns, Captain Dupare, apparently from Colonia.
July 9.—*Wind S.S.E.*
No arrivals or sailings.
July 10.—*Wind E., fresh.*
Arrived, Sardinian schooner of war Ninfa del Plata, Capt. Serra Casano, from Montevideo 9th inst.

ARRIVALS AT MONTEVIDEO.

July 2.
Hamburg galliot Frederick Franz, Adam, from Newcastle 18th April.
H. B. M's. steam frigate Firebrand, Capt. Hope.
July 3.
Swedish schooner brig Experiment, J. G. Almgren, from Rio Grande.
H. B. M's. sloop of war Satellite, from Colonia.
July 4.
Danish brig Scandinavia, Muniscon, from Rio Grande 27th June.
Spanish brig Cervantes, Garcia, from Barcelona 25th of April.
Hamburg brig Ferdinand, Simondsen, from Hamburg 14th April.
American brig Warsaw, Pope, from Rio Grande.
July 7.
British brig Venus, A. Manger, from Liverpool 11th April, Pernambuco 30th May.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Melampus, 42 guns, Captain John Norman Campbell.
Brigantine Dolphin, 3 guns, Commander Reginal Thomas John Levinge.
Steam sloop Devastation, Commander Edward Croutch.
FRENCH—Brig Adonis, 20 guns, Capt. Colet.
Brig Pandour, 16 guns, Captain Dupare.
UNITED STATES—Brig Bainbridge, 10 guns, Captain Lawrence Penington.
SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.
Schooner Ninfa, Capt. Serra Casano.
BRAZILIAN—Schooner brig Argos, 6 guns, Captain Gallards.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

July 4.—A boat from the Dolphin was this morning seen in chase of a small coasting vessel which was making all sail for the port, two shots were fired from the Battery Libertad at the pursuers, on which they sheared off.

A French launch and an English whale boat, both from the direction of Colonia, arrived this afternoon; the former went alongside the Adonis and the latter to the Dolphin.

This day (11th inst.) completes the 287th day of the blockade.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

Saturday..............................48
Sunday..............................46
Monday..............................52
Tuesday..............................52
Wednesday..............................54
Thursday..............................50
Friday..............................52

[*Continued from first page*].

Divine Providence, of your Majesty, the Queen, and several other personages of your Royal household and court, from the ferocious attempt of a barbarous assassin.

The very fortunate preservation of such important lives is to me a source of sincere satisfaction and content. With the highest gratification I unite to the joy and interest evinced to your Majesty by France and the nations of the world, my own, and that of my beloved children.

I beseech the Almighty to continue to extend to your Majesty and your Royal Family His Divine protection, graciously to bless your reign, and to increase the happiness and glory of your Majesty and of France.

JUAN M. DE ROSAS.

NINTH OF JULY.

Thursday last being the 30th anniversary of the declaration of Argentine independence, was celebrated with great pomp and enthusiasm. The religious part of the solemnity was splendid in the extreme. The decorations of the Plaza were arranged in an entirely new style, and offered a very pleasing view. A large concourse of people assembled in the evening, notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, to witness the burning of the fireworks, which fully sustained the reputation of our pyrotechnists. The troops drawn up in the Plaza consisted of one company from each of the veteran and militia corps composing the garrison, together with 25 pieces of artillery and 5 bands of music, and formed a numerous and brilliant body of men—the whole under the command of General Felipe Heredia. In returning to their barracks the troops passed by H. E's. residence and gave a number of hearty cheers. H. E's. daughter, Mr. Hood, Mr. Brent, the Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires, the Consul General of Brazil, the Captain of the *Devastation*, and several other gentlemen as well as a considerable number of ladies witnessed the scene from the windows of H. E's. house.

On the 3rd inst. the detachment of the 45th were embarked at Montevideo on board H. B. M's. transport *Resistance*, for the Cape of Good Hope; and were to be followed in a few days by the 73rd in the *Apollo*.

The Battery Libertad fired three salutes on the 9th inst. at sunrise, noon, and sunset, to commemorate the anniversary of the declaration of independence of the Argentine Republic.

The United States brig of war Bainbridge, Sardinian brig Daino, and Brazilian schooner brig Argos also fired salutes at noon, with the national flag at the fore in honour of the day.

The United States brig of war Bainbridge was dressed out with colours on the 4th inst., and fired three salutes at sunrise, noon, and sunset, in honour of the anniversary of the declaration of independence of the United States. The other foreign vessels of war in port had the American flag at the fore during the day, with the exception of H. B. M's. steamer Devastation, and fired a salute at noon.

The Battery Libertad also fired a salute of 21 guns on the occasion.

Advertisements.

Atention!

PEGGED BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROGANS!!!

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends, customers, and the public in general, that in addition to his Establishment, he has connected with it the manufactory of Pegged Shoes, Boots, and Brogans, warranting them to be as good as any made in this city, and much better than those brought from the United States, as they are made of the best materials of this country, and warranted not to be of split leather, or to rip.

Those who are in want of the above articles would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders will be received and executed according to contract to supply retailers at a liberal discount from retail prices

MERIT PARKER,
No. 34, Calle de la Paz.

Wanted,

AN Apprentice to learn the Tailoring Business. Apply at 56 Calle de Piedad.

Wanted immediately,

A SADDLER; apply at No. 47 Calle Belcarce.

A GENTLEMAN and Lady can be accomodated with a furnished parlour, large bed-room, and servant's room, and the use of the kitchen, at No. 17, Calle Cuyo.

Notice.

THE subscriber has removed his Counting Room and Store from Calle de la Paz No. 56, to No. 53 of the same Street, in the house formerly occupied by Charles Horne, Esq.

Luis Winter.

Buenos Ayres, 20th June, 1846.

Notice.

JULIUS BAASCH,

WISHES to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage he received when in the firm of Temperley and Baasch, and begs to notify that he has opened a Hosiery and Haberdashery Store in the Calle de Cangallo, No 45, next door to Mr. Fish, chairmaker, and respectfully requests an inspection of the good assortment of articles of the best quality he has on hand, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and selling at the lowest prices, to merit a continuance of public patronage.

George Temperley,

(Late Temperley and Baasch)

HOSIER AND HABERDASHER

No. 21, Calle de Cangallo,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he carries on the above Establishment, with a complete assortment of hosiery, &c., consisting of gentlemen's French silk hats, of the very best quality and latest fashions, silk and satin cravats, scarfs, stocks, opera ties, handkerchiefs, gloves, braces, woollen and cotton hose and half hose, childrens' do., woollen shirts and drawers, bed rugs, table covers, men and boys' cloth caps, white and coloured shirts, cloth brushes, hair and tooth do.; also a complete assortment of boots, half-boots, shoes and brogans, gentlemen's dressing cases, razors, writing desks, cigar cases, fancy walking sticks, and various other articles, all selling at the lowest possible prices.

MARRIED.

On the 26th ult, by the Rev. Dr. Brown, Mr. GEORGE SHIEL to Miss ELLEN BELL, daughter of Mr. James C. Hart.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish..........	326	á	327	each
Do. Patriot..........	324	á	326	do.
Plata, macuquina..........	17	á	18	do. for one
Dollars, Spanish..........	19	á	20	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones..	18	á	19½	do.
Six per cent. Stock..........	82	á		do. per cent.
Exchange on England...	2¼	á	2⅜d.	
Do. France......	23	á	24	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro..	5			per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo..	5	á	6	do.
Do. United States	18	á	19	
Hides, Ox, for Engld &Germy	58	á	60	per pesada.
Do. France.......	48	á	52	do.
Do. North America	46	á	48	do.
Do. Spain........	50	á	56	do.
Do. salted..........	40	á	42	do.
Do. Horse..........	24	á	26	do. each
Calf skins..........	50	á	52	per pesada
Sheep skins, common........	26	á	28	per dozen
Do. fine..........	35	á	36	do.
Deer skins..........	without price			do.
Goat skins..........	do.			do.
Nutria skins..........	4	á	4½	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins..........	no price.			dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short..........	42	á	45	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed..........	50	á	56	do.
Do. long..........	100	á	120	do.
Wool, common, washed......	20	á	25	do.
Do. picked..........	without price			do.
Do. shorn from skins......	do			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty........	12	á	30	do
Tallow, pure..........	24	á	26	do.
Do. raw..........	17	á	18	do.
Do. with grease..........	19	á	20	do.
Jerked beef..........	without price			per quintal.
Horns, mixed..........	75	á	100	per thousand
Do. Ox..........	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones..........	without price			do.
Hide cuttings..........	7	á	8	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white......	without price			per lb.
Do. black.......	13	á	14	do.
Salted tongues..........	7	á	8	per dozen
Salt, on board..........	none.			per fanega.
Discount..........	1½	á	2	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 442 dollars. The lowest price 323 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 3-8d. The lowest do. 2 7-32d.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.